

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

Volume XXVI

April, 1933

Number 2

Published in conjunction with Index to Legal Periodicals, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, Apr., '33

The American Association of Law Libraries
Published Quarterly by

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A SMALL BINDING PLANT IN THE BUILDING

By Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

This article is most distinctly not intended for ordinary public libraries, large or small, for much of their binding, especially fiction and juvenile, is not of a permanent nature, to put it mildly. Furthermore the plant which I am about to describe is not intended to be in operation all the time. On the first appearance of this article, as an appendix to my Fourteenth Annual Report of the Worcester County Law Library, March 8, 1912, I had the misfortune to be quite severely criticized, and by one of my own library school too, on the above grounds. Hence this note absolutely in self defense. This article is meant especially for the reference library group, historical, law, society, small college library and other libraries of that type. This class is likely to have valuable works, too valuable to be sent to the ordinary book bindery, which as a rule, on account of the benzine, gasoline, or whatever you may call it, used in cleaning type, is a bad insurance risk. Furthermore, the plant is worth all it costs, and more for the very purpose of repairing these old treasures, as described in my article on that subject, found in Library Journal of March 1, 1932.

Our plant and work is based on old-fashioned, conservative, and preservative work, hand-sewing all along, or four on with Hayes Irish linen thread on linen strings, or German tape, laced into a good quality of binder's board, really honest bookbinding. Our motto is not how cheap but how good. This point should be constantly kept in mind. The oftener a book is rebound the more it wears out.

The bookbinder, as a general thing, is not the best judge on book preservation. He is not in business for his health, to put it mildly. The more trade he can secure, the better is he pleased. He is absolutely no good on leather preservation, or on ways and means of conserving that most vital part of the book, the back thereof. Having attended to a few first principles, we now proceed to more technical matters.

The room should be in one of the more remote parts of the library if possible, so that the necessary noise of sawing backs, beating down sheets, and rounding backs, will not disturb the readers. This point of noise is quite important. The library should set a good example in the matter of being quiet. Hence our rubber tired booktrucks, and all similar treatment of other equipment. Our binding room in the Law Library was on our main floor, the second floor of the building, and directly opposite the entrance to our main court room. The forwarder was quite upset on being visited by a stalwart deputy sheriff, duly bluecoated and brass buttoned, who presented the compliments of the presiding justice of the court, "now sitting at Worcester, within and for the County of Worcester," and would said workman cease, and desist from making that noise, while the honorable Court was in session. Needless to say he would and did. We were careful after that in term time to see that all pounding and backing was not done during court hours, which are shorter even than banking hours.

This room may be in the attic, or basement, or on any other floor where materials and books can be transported, and where gas, light, heat, and water can be had. You should have a porcelain wash bowl and a small-sized janitor's sink somewhere in this binding room, preferably next to each other. Insist that all ink, glue and other waters go into this janitor's sink.

Also, dependent on your janitorial facilities, provide for cleaning the room, and all its contents. A broom or floorbrush should be kept there, and the person on duty should be required to brush up the floor at close of the day's work.

A light, sunny basement room is really the ideal place, near the unpacking room and book-lift. A room about 15 feet square is the smallest that can be profitably used, and it may better be 20 feet long and 10 or 12 feet deep, the length running by 3 or 4 good sized windows.

At the back of the room should be shelves, and if there be room a table or two. Along under the windows is the place for the binder's bench, which should be at least 36 inches wide, and from 34 to 36 inches high. The ordinary binder's bench is built of 1 inch stock, and supported by 2 x 2 stock, as it carries no weight except hand tools and books in the process. But with us bench machinery is the rule, so we build the bench with heavier supports, especially between the windows where the presses may be located. Inch and a half stuff for top, and 2 x 4 for supports, will be ample. The bench should be well braced, especially so where the machinery is placed, and this portion may be built solid with lockers in it. Suitable provision should be made for gas or electric lighting over the bench, and also for fireproofing around the glue pot, and gilding stove. The floor should be solid and of material easily washed and kept clean.

If you have a basement, or any other floor of concrete, be sure and have it well and carefully cleaned, until it is clean. Then have your janitor apply at least two coats of English Paint Oil, one of the Du Pont products, and you have a surface with no grit, or dust, which can be cleaned and kept clean. An ordinary wooden floor is a nuisance, and should be covered with battleship linoleum, and this should be varnished or waxed. Come to think about that concrete floor, both that and the wooden floor should be covered, at least directly in front of the bench, for the reason that knives, tools, and even dies are apt to slip out of hand,

and go on to said floor. One of our forwarders was playing with a two line stamp. It slipped from his fingers onto the concrete, and had to be recut—at the expense of the library of course. These matters or material things, are eminently essential, as directly tending to efficiency and conserving time.

The bench, shelving, table, and lockers for materials and clothes may all be built in the building and largely of second-hand material, old wooden shelving being good stock for most of this work. Many libraries, and in fact most libraries, of the size and type requiring such a plant as we are describing, have as a janitor a man capable of building the bench, table, and lockers. So there will not be any expense for building, and only some of the heavier stock, nails, etc., to be purchased. Any second-hand shelves discarded from rest of the library will do for shelving. The lockers under bench and at back of room are for leathers, cloths, thread, twine, paper, etc. Some of them should be deep enough to keep sheets of lining and end paper, and whole skins flat instead of rolled up as is often the case. Lockers are a necessity on account of the dust arising from sawing the backs. Also some lockers should be provided for the outer clothing of the employees. We now consider the machinery, next, hand tools, and last, materials, or stock. The prices given are those of the dealers, in some cases first hand and in some second hand, but were fair market prices in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., at date of writing this report.

The main pieces of iron machinery are a bench press, a bench cutter, and a bench backing machine. A press 19 x 11½ inches inside measurements, and opening 11½ inches high answers our purposes. This press takes up a space of 24 x 15 inches on the bench. Where floor space will permit, a standing or floor press may be used, and they come proportionately cheaper, one 20 x 28 and opening 35 inches is priced at \$55.00. But it must be kept in mind that this latter works with a capstan bar, and it takes space to work those bars. The bench press works by means of a wheel on top of the press, and so takes up no extra room. An extra large and stout wheel letter press will do, but of course the opening is not so high, and will not take in so many volumes at a time. A good hand press should be in any library where repairing is done, and is useful in many other libraries. These are not common on the second-hand market however.

Coming now to the next on the list, the bench cutting machines, we find a variety in makes, styles and prices. These are in use by job printers and as there are more job printers than there are job binders, there is more demand and consequently more of a supply of cutters than of presses. So far, we have notes of these different makes, and fortunately prices on all but one. These machines are of course made in different sizes with corresponding prices, and as may be seen even in same size considerable latitude in prices. 16" Advance \$50.00, 16" Challenge \$50.00, 16" Golding \$40.00, 14" Jacques \$45.00, 20" National \$70.00, 19" Oswego \$75.00, 14" Paragon \$45.00, 16" Reliance \$55.00. The Whiting is the only one we have no price upon. These are prices for new machines, and there will be from 20% to 40% reduction on second-hand machines, if a suitable one can be found. Our cutter is a 19 inch machine and so thoroughly second-hand as to have lost all name of maker, and only bears the name of the second-hand dealer. These machines work by means of a lever which comes down across the face of the machine. Some of these levers work from left to right, and others from right to left. This must be taken into consideration if one is straightened for room and the machine has to be placed in a corner, or set against a wall.

The third piece of machinery needed is a bench backing machine. We could find none on the market, and the price of a second-hand floor machine, such as a job binder regularly uses, \$90.00, was prohibitive. Consequently we had ours built to order and it has proved eminently satisfactory.

An extra laying press, with steel shod backing boards, will do if you cannot have a bench backer made. Cost of these three pieces will not equal cost of our bench backer.

The wooden appliances are a sewing frame or sewing bench, a laying or gilding press, cutting board, press boards and sawing boards.

A sewing frame will cost second-hand, at least \$5.00, a laying press second-hand, \$10.00, a cutting board 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide made 2 inches thick to order, \$3.50, press boards, new, \$6.00 a dozen, brass bound \$9.00 a dozen, some ½" boards for gauging sawcuts will cost \$2.50 a dozen.

Then as to hand tools, a pallet \$4.00, two rolls one thick and thin, and one fancy roll are \$7.00 a piece, two fillets, one two line thick and thin, and one thin line \$2.50 each. This line of fillets and rolls will carry all the ordinary work. If it is desired to exactly match a number of bindings, such as will be found in a collection of serials, a large number becomes necessary, but it is better to unite on two rolls and two fillets and not attempt to keep all the sets up as originally bound. Some binders purposely use a variety of rolls and fillets, and have them cut to order, so as to insure the work coming back to them for sake of and by reason of the desire of uniformity. This is one of a number of trade secrets to be discovered in starting your own bindery. The same rule applies to type. The most expensive item will be that of type, if one tries to match up exactly all the serials and continuations. But they may be reduced to a few fonts by the process of standardizing. Brass type costs on an average \$10.00 a font of from 150 to 175 pieces, such as a well equipped bindery will need. The number of pieces in a font varies from 100 to 250, but for our purpose a font the size given above will be ample, four fonts will do very well, the salesman to the contrary notwithstanding. As time went on we found that we needed a larger number of characters in a font, and so made up our own list, as high as 250 in some of our fonts. One X, and one Z was ample, but we needed at least a dozen each of S, and of each of the vowels, except Y. Massachusetts, we used a whole lot, and it is evident that several Ss would need to be in the pallet at one time.

One quart double boiler can be bought as low as twenty cents, fifty cents means a better enamel, plenty good enough. Some ten cent pint and quart bowls, and one or two larger enamel bowls will be necessary. Second-hand two-burner gas-plate piped at right hand corner of bench, with zinc tray under it will be all right. Where gas cannot be used, an oil stove at \$1.50 will be ample for heating the glue pot, which in that case may be a cheap enamel double boiler of one quart capacity, costing not over 50 cents. The same stove may be used for heating type, a wire or iron frame work for supporting the pallet being necessary for which we may allow 50 cents more. Electricity is of course the refinement of luxury for heating both glue pot and type, but it is expensive to run, and also the stoves burn out quickly. The amount of heat does not count so much, it is the duration of time the current is on, which does the damage to the electric stove.

Then there are also a beating iron one inch thick and twelve inches square, costing a dollar, and a beating or forwarding hammer costing another dollar.

The regular backsaw is generally from 10 to 12 inches in the blade, but for ordinary books a cabinet maker's saw with an eight inch blade will answer the purpose, will cost 75 cents and be much lighter to handle. When dull it should be sharpened and set wide.

For skiving leather a marble slab is necessary. We bought a marble bread board for \$1.50 which, though somewhat thinner than the slabs generally used, answers all purposes. Two skiving knives at 50 cents apiece should be ample. One form is known as French and the other as German paring or skiving knife.

The job bindery has a guillotine for cutting up sheets of binder's board, but as we have adopted the plan of buying the boards cut to sizes of 9 and 10 inches, we shall not need such a machine. We do have what is known in the hardware trade as bent trimming shears and these cost us \$1.25. They are much like a pair of tailor's shears and will cut any ordinary board with ease. After the size is reduced to 19 inches we can put the board in our regular bench cutter. For use in cutting cloth and leather we need an iron straightedge an inch wide and

The cost figures up thus:

Bench Press	\$30.00
Bench Cutter	50.00
*Bench Backer	50.00
Sewing Frame	5.00
Laying Press	10.00
*Cutting Board	3.50
*Press Boards (per dozen)	6.00
*Saw Cut Boards (per dozen)	2.50
Pallet	4.00
Rolls	14.00
Fillets	5.00
Two Fonts Brass Type	20.00
Four Fonts Lead Type	10.00
*Glue Kettle	1.00
*Gas Stove	1.00
*Gas Piping	2.00
Beating Iron	1.00
Beating Hammer	1.00
*Backsaw75
Marble Slab	1.50
Skiving Knives	1.00
*Shears	1.25
*Straightedge	2.00
Gold Cushion	3.00
Gold Knife	1.00
Type Cabinet	4.00
*Brushes	1.00
Bone Folder10
*Knives15
*Pliers50
*Needles25
*Ruler10
*Sandstone10
*Scissors50
*Screw Driver10

Total \$233.30

60 inches long, and this costs us \$2.00. A gold cushion costs \$3.00, a gold knife costs \$1.00 and a type cabinet holding 4 to 6 fonts of type costs \$4.00.

One addition to our plant, since the list was printed, is a two foot board cutter for single sheets, ingeniously contrived to clamp on to the cutting board, to work right handed.

The forwarder and finisher usually has his own hand tools including such as backing hammer and even pallets and gold knife. There are a number of smaller articles which must be furnished for the sewing girl. Brushes, one glue and one paste, from 25 to 50 cents each; bone folder 10 cents; kitchen knives,

one 5 and one 10 cents; two pairs pliers, one side cutting and one end cutting, for use in removing staples, each 25 cents; needles, binder's, which are small sized harness needles and pointed, say 25 cents; ruler 10 cents; sand stone 10 cents; scissors, from 25 to 50 cents; and a small stout screw driver, filed down for use in removing wire staples, 10 cents. The cost as given, \$233.30, is of course, now some twenty years old. But I think I am safe in supposing, that it is not far out of the way even now. Allowing for all possible increases, the cost should not run much over \$300.00, and that is little enough for such an efficient plant.

In order to bring prices of the more expensive portions of this equipment down to present time, I visited the Boston office of the American Type Foundry Company, was most courteously received, and given all the information I desired. Hickok Bench Press, 00½, 10 x 16, 6 inch rise, is given at \$50.00. All these prices are for new goods, and should be subject to a cash discount. Of all the bench cutting machines as listed above only the 16 inch Advance at \$95.00, and the 19 inch Challenge at \$120.00, are now on the market. The salesman who most kindly gave me all these facts and figures confirmed my notes on second-hand prices, by saying that these bench cutting machines were picked up by purchasers before the dealers could locate them. No bench backing machines are made now any more than when these notes were originally written. The lowest price of a floor backer is \$125.00, and that price is prohibitive, as it was in our case. Steel faced backing boards, at 35 cents a running inch, for a pair of 10 inch boards, would cost \$7.00, and a laying press would do very well. We had our own backing boards made here in Worcester at much less cost, one of many things I hope to take up later. The backing press is only used for sawing the backs and for rounding said backs, the least used of these three machines.

Bench Press	\$20.00
Bench Cutter	45.00
Sewing Frame	4.50
Laying Press	5.75
Gold Cushion	7.50
Type Cabinet	6.00
Roll and Fillet	17.50
Steel Faced Backing Boards	7.00

Some of these prices are increases, some are not, but counting all as increases the total is \$113.25. Deduct from this \$50.00 for our made to order bench backer, the total is \$296.50, still inside our \$300.00 limit. I do not attempt to give the difference on small items. On one item above quoted there was a difference of \$5.00 alone, and of course I quote the lower price. This to show what can be done by comparing prices. The American Type Founders Co. has offices in all the larger cities.

W. O. Hickok Mfg. Co. Harrisburg Pa. has a good catalogue, and you will no doubt discover other dealers, especially in your nearest large city, once you really set out to build up a plant. Don't hurry, don't take the first machine offered, take time to look further, and increase your knowledge, as well as your plant. Type I leave until later.

How about cost per volume you ask. In our case figures never worried us. It was not a case of money, it was a case of convenience, safety, and of having the binding right under our own hand all the time. Not how cheap but how good is our motto, and we have never regretted our little plant.

The machinery as you see is all hand-worked. We had no space for floor machinery, and it was too expensive to buy anyway. In case of power machinery, you are liable for injuries to an employee, due mostly to his own carelessness. In order to protect yourself you would have to take out accident insurance. All of our machinery except the backing machine was bought second-hand, at a very considerable saving over first-hand prices. Prices on this line of goods do not fluctuate much, and one should be able to find one at least of these dealers in every large city of this country. Do not be led into giving any *carte blanche* order, but go and see for yourself. No depreciation on this plant, now in use for over 20 years.

Brass type means cast brass. At the time I was in Columbia College Library School in 1888-1889, brass type meant imported, hand-cut brass type, frightfully expensive. That is one reason why job-binders came to use lead type. A careless finisher would burn all the profits out of a job. Brass type will last for years. I spent a lot of postage and time trying to find out who actually made this type, hoping to buy direct, but all to no result. We found several firms who handled it, but of course they would not tell us from whom they bought. Some firm in St. Louis, as near as we could come to it. American Type Foundry Co., the type trust, sells it, and has agencies in all cities of any considerable size.

Perhaps I had better explain a bit about that item, saw cut boards. The ordinary and regular binding practice, in marking the back of the book for the saw cuts, is to cast off each one, separately. The kettle stitch and lower stitch places, having first been marked off, the rest of the back is divided up evenly according to its height, and all of these measures are marked for sawing. If there be half a dozen works, varying from an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in height, this would result in as many different sets of sawcuts, necessitating as many different adjustments of the strings on the sewing bench. We had made guide boards for saw cuts to each of our standard sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inches. By using our saw cut boards all this time fuss and bother is saved. By judicious cutting of some margins and stiling up others, especially in pamphlets, we are able to keep to our uniform sizes. In the ordinary job bindery the sawing is always done by the forwarder, or more likely by a boy, and if that boy saws too deep, why it is just too bad, that is all, little does he care. In our case, with the properly spaced boards, the sewing girl does that work, and it is not held back waiting for the forwarder. The sewing is always ahead of the forwarding, and these volumes are tied up and take their places on the shelves, alongside their fully bound companions, all ready for use. The sewing woman comes as she can, and when the work is ready for her.

Next as to our stock. This has also been standardized as to materials and colors. This, of course, is easier to carry out in a law library than it would be in many other reference libraries, for most of our works are in dark colors. Of late years the textbooks are coming in more lively colors.

One large library had to keep thousands of dollars worth of leather in stock to match sets, where by a little forethought in the ordering, the kinds, qualities and colors could have been much fewer, with a big reduction in cost of stock. That was before the day of the present buckrams and book cloths, which will save us more and more of the binding cost. This is so much of a question for each library, that we can attempt no adequate list of materials or give a scale of prices. The most that can be done is to give a list of those in use in this library, leaving each librarian to check up, add or subtract as his library needs or does not need. Covering materials: Niger Morocco, Niger Russia, India Goat, Niger Goat, India Sheep, plain and colored, Holliston Buckrams, in half a dozen

different shades, Holliston cloth, B 13. Then twilled cloth for backs, plain cotton (bleached sheeting) for mounting and hinging, head band cloth, German webbing .75 cm. wide for bands, Hayes Irish linen thread No. 20 and No. 30 and 3 and 4 strand linen twine for bands. Backing, end, lining and tissue papers, millboard, glue, fishglue and flexible, paste, gold, ink, oxalic acid, egg albumen, chalk, finishing powder, and benzine.

Our standard sizes of binders' boards, are 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inches, these need only one trim on the front, saving more time and labor. Just one more of our inventions. A baize of proper weight is cut to necessary sizes by the supply house, and one or two sheets sent up whole. Sampleboards, plainly stamped *Worcester County Law Library*, are always sent down with the order, and these samples all must be returned, to be used next time. Thus we do away with a large, space-taking expensive piece of machinery.

We buy at wholesale of the manufacturer or at the mill, whenever it is possible. Leathers come direct from the manufacturers, who import the raw skins from their own agents in Africa and Asia. We buy in lots of a dozen skins, thus avoiding all jobbers' and binders' supply-house profits. Buckram and cloth are bought by the roll, direct of Holliston Company. Backing and mounting cloths are bought at the mills in Connecticut. Papers are bought by the quire or ream if necessary. Dry glue we buy in 10 pound lots, just as we buy Lucelline in 10 pound cans.

In case of handling material, damp from the pressing boards, we followed at first the regular job binding practice of using clean bricks or pieces of marble. But all these suffered falls, and that 18 inch thick concrete floor was not kind to said weights. It will not do to use any iron, it will rust the paper. After some study we went to one of our friends at the head of one of Worcester's many machine shops, and stated our case. "Sure I can fix you up," was his cheerful reply. He cut pieces of flat steel, 12 inches long, 6 inches wide, and half an inch thick, each one weighing 10 pounds. Then he cut pieces of thinner steel 12 inches long, 3 inches wide, three eighths of an inch thick, weighing about five pounds a piece. All rough edges were smoothed off, and these weights were sent to a plating works and heavily nickleplated, but not polished, that would be expensive and unnecessary. I saw one of the larger ones the other day, and it looked as good as new. Cost is only market price of flat steel, plus moderate rates for other items, not over a dollar a plate.

The articles starred in the price list above were either bought or made in Worcester. In case of the smaller articles, it was great fun to pick them up in the 5, 10, and 25 cent stores. If you are a private corporation, not supported by taxation, there is nothing to hinder your taking in work from outside, and as you have no overhead of insurance, heat, light, taxes, or other items, you should be able to make your plant pay for itself each year. Depending on the skill of your finisher, you should be able to meet all prices for ordinary plain, substantial, custom binding.

You must know what you want, and insist on getting it, in all cases. No ordinary job binder, or extraordinary one for that matter, is competent to advise you. He is liable to undo the entire scheme, as none of it fits into his idea of what a bindery should be. His idea is power machinery, exactly the thing we do not want, a dozen or more fonts of type, and so on. This scheme as outlined by me is the result of studies of job binderies in Chicago, New York, Boston, and Worcester, begun in 1876 and continued to this day.

We do not guarantee articles, or prices, to obtain or extend to any or all parts of the country. For the benefit of those who wish a bibliography, we give

a few references, compiled after this article was written, and largely from English sources. Our English brethren have written extensively on this subject of binding, and of course have treated it from their point of view. Some of their plant is entirely unknown to us, for instance the plough for cutting the edges of books. We use a hand or power cutter for this work.

The list is as follows:

- Cannon. Bibliography of Library Economy, L. 1910. p. 387.
 Coutts and Stephen. Manual of Library Bookbinding, L. 1912 pp. 117-120.
 Crane. Bookbinding for Amateurs. L. n.d. pp. 8-24.
 Dana. Notes on Bookbinding for Libraries. I. ed. Chicago 1906. pp. 105-107.
 Hulme et al. Leathers for Libraries. L. 1905. pp. 51-52.
 Library Economics. L. 1907. pp. 47-49.
 Virginia State Librarian's 3rd Annual Report 1905-1906 p. 16.

We have written as above of the plant, room, equipment, and stock. The subject of actually running the plant, consideration of employees, enumeration of our experiences, and observations in this and other binding plants, are reserved for a future paper, with more tricks of the trade.

In conclusion, as always, I offer to help anyone, who wishes to write me on this subject, or any other item of job book binding.

MEMORIALS AND NOTES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPORTS

Indexed by Miss Helen Newman, Librarian, The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C.

Reports of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia 1801 to 1863 and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia 1863 to 1893. Memorials, Court Rules, Notes, and other interesting data, indexed by Miss Helen Newman, Law Librarian, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Appeal Cases, District of Columbia vols. 1-59, Memorials indexed by Dr. G. E. Wire, L. Lib. J. 25:119.

Bingham, Edward F., Chief Justice, Supreme Court D.C. Appointed April 21, 1887, 5 Mackey iii.

Birney, Arthur A., U. S. District Attorney. Installed Feb. 11, 1893, 21 D.C. v.

Bradley, Andrew C., Associate Justice, Supreme Court D.C. Appointed March 23, 1889, 7 Mackey v.

Bradley, Joseph H., Attorney. Died April 3, 1887. Resolutions, 5 Mackey viii-ix.

Brent, Colonel William; Clerk of the Circuit Court of the D.C. Died Dec. 14, 1848; Resolutions, 1 Hayw. & H. 405-406.

Cartter, David K., Chief Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Died April 16, 1887, 5 Mackey iii; Memoir and Resolutions, 5 Mackey v-vi.

Causin, Nathaniel P., Judge of the Orphans' Court. Resigned (no date), 2 Hayw. & H. v.

Clagett, Dorsey; Register of Wills. Appointed Aug. 9, 1886, 5 Mackey iii. Term Expired Aug. 9, 1890, 8 Mackey iii.

Cole, Charles C., Appointed U. S. District Attorney March 3, 1891, 8 Mackey iii; Installed Associate Justice Feb. 11, 1893, 21 D. C. v.

Corkhill, George B., U. S. District Attorney. Term Expired Jan. 12, 1884, 3 Mackey iii. Died July 6, 1886. Resolutions, 5 Mackey vii.

Cranch, William; Assistant Judge. [Appointed March 3, 1801.] Appointed Chief Judge Circuit Court 1806, 1 Cranch C. C. iii. Died Sept. 1, 1855, 2 Hayw. & H. v. Resolutions and Memoir, 2 Hayw. and H. 435-440.

Crawford, Thomas Hartley; Appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of the D.C. Nov. 3, 1845, 1 Hayw. and H. v. Died Jan. 27, 1863, 2 Hayw. and H. v. Resolutions and Memoir, 2 Hayw. and H. 440-444.

- Cuppy, Fletcher P., Attorney. Died March 29, 1887; Resolutions, 5 Mackey ix.
- Dunlop, James; Resigned Judge of the Criminal Court Oct. 5, 1845. Appointed Associate Judge of the Circuit Court Nov. 3, 1845, 1 Hayw. and H. v. Appointed Chief Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. Dec. 7, 1855, 2 Hayw. and H. v.
- Douglass, Frederick; U. S. Marshal. Term Expired March 17, 1881, 3 MacArth. iii; MacArth. and M. iii.
- Duckett, Allen Bowie. Appointed Assistant Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. 1806. Died 1809, 1 Cranch C. C. iii.
- Elliot, Robert K., Attorney. Died March 11, 1885; Resolutions, 4 Mackey vii.
- Fitzhugh, Nicholas; Assistant Judge Circuit Court, Appointed 1803, 1 Cranch C. C. iii. Died Dec. 31, 1814, 2 Cranch C. C. iii.
- Hanna, John F., Attorney; Died Oct. 31, 1885; Resolutions, 4 Mackey viii.
- Hoge, John B., U. S. District Attorney. Appointed Jan. 29, 1888, 6 Mackey iii; Resigned Feb. 20, 1891, 8 Mackey iii.
- Hood, Thomas; Auditor Supreme Court of the D. C. Appointed (no date), 1 MacArth. iii.
- Humphreys, David C., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Died July, 1879. Resolutions, 3 MacArth. vi.
- James, Charles P., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Retired Dec. 1, 1892, 21 D. C. v.
- Jones [Walter]; U. S. District Attorney. Appointed Nov., 1804, 1 Cranch C. C. iii.
- Kilty, William; Chief Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. Resigned Jan. 1806, 1 Cranch C. C. iii.
- Leech, Robert; Auditor Supreme Court of the D. C. Died (no date), 1 MacArth. iii.
- Marshall, James; Assistant Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. Resigned 1803, 1 Cranch C. C. iii.
- Meigs, Return J., Clerk Supreme Court of the D. C. Died Oct. 19, 1891, 9 Mackey v.
- Merrick, Richard T., Attorney. Died June 23, 1885. Resolutions, 4 Mackey viii.
- Merrick, William M., Appointed Associate Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. Dec. 4, 1855, 2 Hayw. and H. v; Appointed Associate Justice Supreme Court D. C. May 4, 1885, 4 Mackey iii. Died Feb. 4, 1889, 7 Mackey v.
- Montgomery, Martin V., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Appointed April 12, 1887, 5 Mackey iii. Resigned Oct. 2, 1892, 21 D. C. v.
- Morsell, James Sewall; Appointed Assistant Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. June 11, 1815, 2 Cranch C. C. iii.
- MacArthur, Arthur; Associate Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Resigned April 1, 1887, 5 Mackey iii.
- McComas, Louis E., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Installed Nov. 22, 1892, 21 D. C. v.
- McMichael, Clayton; U. S. Marshal. Resigned Dec. 4, 1885, 4 Mackey iii.
- Norris, John E., Attorney. Died Feb. 4, 1887. Resolutions, 5 Mackey vii-viii.
- Olin, Abram B., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the D. C. Retired Jan. 13, 1879. Tribute at Retirement, 3 MacArth. v; Died July 7, 1879. Resolutions, 3 MacArth. vi.
- Purcell, William F., Judge of the Orphans' Court. Appointed Dec. 22, 1848, 2 Hayw. and H. v.
- Ramsdell, Hiram J., Register of Wills. Suspended Aug. 9, 1886, 5 Mackey iii.
- Ransdell, Daniel M., U. S. Marshal. Appointed Feb. 10, 1890, 7 Mackey v. Resigned [no date; see installation of Albert A. Wilson, Jan. 15, 1894]; 21 D. C. v.
- Smith, John A., Clerk Circuit Court of the D. C. Appointed Dec. 15, 1848, 1 Hayw. and H. 405-406.
- Swann [Thomas]; Appointed U. S. District Attorney, 1821, 2 Cranch C. C. iii.
- Thruston, [John] Buckner; Appointed Assistant Judge Circuit Court of the D. C. 1809, 1 Cranch C. C. iii; [Associate Judge Circuit Court D. C.] Died Aug. 30, 1845, 1 Hayw. and H. v. Resolutions and Memoir, 1 Hayw. and H. 403-405. (Erroneously spelled *Thurston* in the references in Hayw. and H.)
- Webster, Amos; Register of Wills. Term Expired July 22, 1881, MacArth. and M. iii.
- Wells, H. H., U. S. District Attorney. Term Expired Jan. 12, 1880, MacArth. and M. iii.

- Wilson, Albert A., Appointed U. S. Marshal. Dec. 5, 1885, 4 Mackey iii. Term Expired (no date), 7 Mackey v.; Installed [Reappointed] Jan. 15, 1894, 21 D. C. v.
- Worthington, A. S., U. S. District Attorney. Term Expired Jan. 23, 1888, 6 Mackey iii.
- Wright, Levi P., Register of Wills. Appointed Sept. 1, 1890, 8 Mackey iii.
- Wylie, Andrew; Associate Justice Supreme Court D. C. Resigned May 1, 1885, 4 Mackey iii. Resolutions, 4 Mackey v.
- Young, John R., Clerk, Appointed Oct. 20, 1891, 9 Mackey v.

COURT RULES

- Rules of Court. Amendments to (July 2, 1888), 6 Mackey v.
- Rules of Court. Amendments to (Dec. 2, 1889 and May 12, 1890), 7 Mackey vii-viii.

REPORTERS' NOTES

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Note by William Cranch, Chief Judge, on the Circuit Court of the D. C.; its establishment (Feb. 27, 1801); jurisdiction, and appeals from, to the Supreme Court of the United States; including a statement of the laws applicable in the D. C. 1 Cranch C. C. v-viii.

Note by John A. Hayward, Esq., on the organization, history and jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the D. C. 2 Hayw. & H. Preface iii-iv.

Note by John A. Hayward, Esq., on the period covered by Hayward and [George C.] Hazleton Reports (1840-1863). 1 Hayw. & H. Preface iii-iv.

Note by Franklin H. Mackey, Esq., on appeals from the Circuit Court of the D. C. to the Supreme Court of the U. S. 1 Mackey v-vi.

CLEPHANE, WALTER COLLINS

Note by Franklin H. Mackey [Reporter of Vols. 6 and 7 D. C.; collaborator with MacArthur in reporting MacArthur and Mackey (11 D. C.) and reporter of vols. 1-9, Mackey (12-20 D. C.)], giving the names of Charles Cowles Tucker and Walter Collins Clephane as reporters of Volume 21 of the Reports of the D. C. Supreme Court. 21 D. C.—page following title page (not numbered).

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. FOR THE D. C.

Note by William Cranch on the District Court of the U. S. for the D. C., its establishment (Act of April 29, 1802), jurisdiction of, and appeals from, to the Circuit Court of the D. C. and the Supreme Court of the U. S. 1 Cranch C. C. vii.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Note by Associate Justice Arthur MacArthur (Reporter) on the organization (March 3, 1863) and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the D. C. (1863-1893). 1 MacArth. Preface v-vii.

Note by Franklin H. Mackey, Esq., on appellate jurisdiction of, and appeals from the Supreme Court of the D. C., Sitting in General Term. 1 Mackey vi-vii.

Note by Franklin H. Mackey, Esq., on the case law of the highest courts of the District of Columbia from 1801 to 1888 with a "Table Showing the Volumes Constituting the D. C. Reports and How They May be Cited." [Note that this table was compiled in 1889 before the publication of the Hayward and Hazleton Reports, vols. 1 and 2, (1840-1863) and styled by Mr. Hayward as 6th and 7th U. S. Circuit Court Reports of the D. C. It is therefore necessary to cite Hayward and Hazleton by reporters' names only. If all of the volumes of the D. C. Reports were numbered chronologically in the order of the period which they cover, Hayward and Hazleton 1 and 2 would be numbered 6 & 7 D. C. This, however, is not possible since the two volumes covering the period 1863-1872 were numbered by Mackey, 6 and 7 D. C., and were so cited *before the volumes of Hayward and Hazleton were published.*] 6 D. C. iii-v.*

TUCKER, CHARLES COWLES

Note by Franklin H. Mackey, Esq., acknowledging the collaboration of Charles Cowles Tucker in the preparation of volume 9 of Mackey (20 D. C.) 9 Mackey iii.

Note by Franklin H. Mackey, Esq., giving the names of Charles Cowles Tucker and Walter Collins Clephane as reporters of volume 21 of the Reports of the D. C. Supreme Court. 21 D. C.—page following title page (not numbered).

U. S. vs. GUITEAU

United States vs. Charles J. Guiteau. Opinion of Mr. Justice [Walter S.] Cox upon the jurisdictional question, delivered in Criminal Term (Jan. 10, 1882), is given in Appendix of 1 Mackey at p. 563. The full report of the case in General Term of the Supreme Court of the D. C. is reported in 1 Mackey pp. 498-562. (United States vs. Guiteau is reported in 47 American Reports 247. That report does not, however, give the opinion of Mr. Justice Cox in Criminal Term and in the report of the case in General Term the following have been omitted: the arguments of counsel, the opinion of Mr. Justice Hagner, and a portion of the opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, denying the application of Guiteau for a writ of habeas corpus.)

Found also in the Appendix of 1 Mackey at pp. 585-7 is the ruling of Mr. Justice Cox in the Guiteau case upon the question of costs of service and fees of witnesses for the defense in criminal trials at the expense of the government, under section 839 Revised Statutes D. C. (This section was first enacted Feb. 22, 1867, 14 Stat. Chap. 65 Sec. 12, pp. 407-408. It was reenacted: Comp. Stat. D. C. Sec. 155, p. 474; a proviso was added: Act of March 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1339 C. 854, Sec. 920, and it is now in force, D. C. Code, 1929, Title 6, Sec. 368; Annotations to D. C. Code of 1929 (Mooers 1932), with legislation to July 16, 1932, Callaghan & Company, p. 58.)

*To provide a convenient key to the citations in the Memorials and Notes and to clarify misunderstandings with regard to the reporters and the proper numbering of the District of Columbia Reports, the following table is given:

Reporters	Vols.	Cited	Period Covered
Cranch, Circuit Court (Vol. 6 Cranch C. C. is a Digest. It is erroneously entitled Cranch's Circuit Court Reports, Vol. 6.) ¹	5	Cranch C. C. (1-5 D. C.)	1801-1840
Hayward & Hazelton, Circuit Court (Circuit Court reports, vols. 6 & 7.) ¹	2	Hayw. & H. 1 & 2	1840-1863
District of Columbia Reports (Reported by Mackey)	2	6 and 7 D. C.	1863-1872
MacArthur	3	MacArth. 1-3 (8 to 10 D. C.)	1873-1879
MacArthur & Mackey	1	MacArth. & M. (11 D. C.)	1879-1880
Mackey	9	Mackey 1-9 (12 to 20 D. C.)	1880-1892
Tucker & Clephane ²	1	(Tucker & Clephane) Usually cited 21 D. C., and not by reporters' names.	1892-1893
Appeal Cases	1-60 (vol. 61 to appear May 1933)	App. D. C.	1893-Date

¹Cranch C. C. & Hayward & Hazelton are reported in the Federal Cases.

See Digest of the Federal Cases, Table of Citations, pp. 28-30; 36. The other D. C. Reports are not reported elsewhere until 1919. From that date the Appeal Cases (beginning 49 Appeals) are reported in the Federal Reporter (beginning 258 Fed.)

²See note 1, *Supra*.

³Frequently incorrectly listed and cited as a Mackey volume. The last volume reported by Mackey was 9 Mackey (20 D. C.).

Word has just been received of the death on July 17, 1932, of Carl Heindl, former member of the Association and librarian of the Dayton Bar Association, Dayton, Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The twenty-eighth annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries will be held in Chicago, October 16-21, 1933, with headquarters at the Stevens Hotel. Further notices about the meeting will appear in the July issue of the Law Library Journal.

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